CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1858.

The Lieutenant Ambrose Affair.

For some time past the name of Mr. Ambrose, Second Lieutenant of the Police of this city, has been bandied about in connection with an affair of a nature discreditable to him, and tending to bring disgrace upon the present City Government. At the outset we expressed the belief that Mayor Haines would push the investigation to the utmost extent of thoroughness, and rid his Administration of the disgrace inevitable, should the representations made of the affair be true, and it nevertheless, be permitted to pass unrebuked. We believed representations from undoubted sources had been made, exonerating the officer, and from this view a late item in our columns was penned.

The matter is brought up again, and this time in a more tangible form than before, in the shape of an affidavit of Cyrus Keeler, a well known Constable of this city, who has sworn and subscribed before Justice Calvin D'Wolf to certain grave charges against Lieutenant Ambrose, which, if sustained, should at once banish him from the Police, and the service of the city in any capacity.

The nature of the charge is similar to the recent rumors, and is known to our city readers. The affidavit and other portions of Mr. Keeler's communication were received at a late hour last evening, and we reserve them and much that we have to say on the subject, for another occasion.

A Pro-Slavery Partisan Telegraphic Agent.

The Agent for the Associated Press of Chicago, sent a synopsis of Douglas's speech half a column long, over the lines to the whole Daily Press of the United States. The dispatch itself was strongly partizan in tone. No touch of Douglas could have written it more so. It glossed over the weak points, glowed over the stronger ones, put remarks in his mouth he never uttered, misrepresented the positions taken by Lincoln in his Springfield speech, and ended by saying that "the number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000." Had Sheahan himself written the dispatch, he would not have exhibited so much partisan feeling. The next night Lincoln replied to Douglas before nearly as large an audience, and one much more enthusiastic, as their cheers and responses fully attested. If Douglas spoke for Democrats, or a majority of them, Lincoln spoke for the Republicans—certainly as large and as respectable a party. Let us see how this Telegraphic Agent reported the speech and the audience of the latter. Here it is, as it appears in all our Daily exchanges:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 13, 1858.

Mr. Lincoln addressed a large concourse of people on Saturday night in reply to Senator Douglas's speech of the night before. The number in attendance is estimated at five thousand, considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Five lines devoted to the Republican speech, and one hundred to the Democratic harangue. Lincoln's meeting 5,000, and that of Douglas 25,000. Tremendous enthusiasm for Douglas; "considerable" for Lincoln. A lengthy and flattering sketch of the speech made by the Pro-Slavery orator; the Anti-Slavery speaker merely "replied to Senator Douglas' speech."

The gentleman who is employed to prepare news for the Associated Press, is paid by the Chicago papers fifty dollars per month; four-fifths of this sum comes out of the Republican papers of this city. He is under instructions to report impartially for all parties; but he has never done so in a single instance. He is bitterly, blindly partizan, and carries his Pro-Slavery feelings into the dispatches he prepares for the Associated Press, and lets no opportunity escape to use his ill-gotten position to inflict a stab upon the Republicans. Last spring he was a brawling, betting backer of the taxeaters. The *second* day after the election, he sent a dispatch a line and a half long, saying that "Haines was elected by about 1,000 majority." That was all he said. Had the other party succeeded, a glowing dispatch announcing it, would have gone forth the same night. Last fall, he persistently falsified the election returns from Iowa and Wisconsin, claiming Pro-Slavery victories in those States, days after it was known in this city that they had gone Republican.

When the Douglas State Convention was held at Springfield, a long dispatch was prepared for the Associated Press, giving a synopsis of the resolutions and proceedings, numbers, enthusiasm, &c. This telegram was permitted to pass the office in this city, unlooked at. A few weeks later, a Douglas Convention was held by the Republicans. A dispatch was prepared at Springfield, of about equal length. It got safely as far as Chicago; but here it fell into the hands of the Agent in question, on its way to the Eastern papers, and was cut down, mutilated and rendered worthless as a piece of news.

It may also be mentioned that as a news gatherer, the Agent in Chicago, is utterly worthless. The most important events that occur, are either entirely omitted or slurred over in a brief, meaningless sentence. Nothing is reported correctly or sufficiently, save Douglas harangues, and township meetings; on these he is elaborate and circumstantial.

This man holds the office of Agent in violation of the original agreement with the papers of this city, which was, that the Agent should be a person unconnected with the telegraph company. He is an employee of the Union Line, from whom he receives a salary. We wish to know from the General Agent of the Association, how long this notorious pro-slavery partisan, and "operator" for Douglas and the Union Line, is to be imposed upon the Newspaper Association? The individual, personally, is insignificant, but he holds a position which is very important, and which he prostitutes to serve the political interests of his faction.

First Congressional District, Iowa.

The Republicans of this district held their Convention at Oskoloosa on Wednesday of last week for the choice of a candidate for Congress. Hon. S. R. Sheldady, of Jasper county, was President.

After the organization, an informal ballot was held for Representative, with the following result:

Col. S. R. Curtis	92 votes.
Hon. John Edwards	22 "
Hon. H. W. Seevers	10 "
Total	124

Col. S. R. Curtis was then nominated for re election by acclamation. The decided majority for Curtis indicates that his constituents have a just appreciation of the faithfulness and capacity already exhibited by him in their service. Mr. Trimble, it will be remembered, is his Democratic opponent. There can be no doubt of the triumphant re-election of Curtis.

The Fourth at Sycamore.

The citizens of the new and thriving town of Sycamore, in De Kalb county, celebrated the Fourth in handsome style. Hon. I. N. ARNOLD, of this city, delivered the oration. His effort is highly commended by both the Sycamore papers. We had int ended publishing their notices, but they unfortunately got mislaid.

South African Republic.

The French journals publish a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, which states that an independent state, composed of white men, has lately been established in Southern Africa, under the name of the Republic of Trans-Vaal. Its citizens are composed of men from various parts of Europe, who were chased away from the Cape in revolt and made a settlement where they now are as far back as 1836.

Defeat of Col. Steptoe.

The Government has received official dispatched in relation to the defeat of Col. Steptoe by the Indians. The battle lasted all day, when the U. S. forces were compelled to retreat on account of the giving out of their ammunition.

The Prospect in Kansas.

Col. Babcock, the Mayor of Lawrence, gives it as his opinion that the English swindle will not receive a thousand votes.

The Bank Laws in Iowa.

The Iowa City *Republican*, of the 14th, says:

Both the State and General Banking Laws are adopted by unprecedented majorities. We are in possession of the official vote of quite a number of counties, but think it hardly worth while to publish them yet. Though the majorities for both are very large, the State Bank Law runs considerably ahead of its twin-sister, the General Banking Law. It is more than probable that every county in the State has given a majority for both Laws. Even Dubuque, Ben Samuels' hard-money city, endorsed them both handsomely.

THE CITY.

FIRE.—About half past 12 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of William Wheeler, on La Salle Alley, between Madison and Monroe streets, which, together with a barn, also belonging to Mr. Wheeler, was entirely destroyed. Loss, and whether insured, not ascertained.

MERCURIAL SYMPTOMS.—Yesterday was sultry and oppressive until the showers of the afternoon cooled the air and laid the dust. The mercury at O'Hara's, No. 30 West Randolph street, stood.

6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
72.	86.	78.	74.

THE INDIANA COUNTERFEITERS.—Capt. C. P. Bradley, of this city, has recently arrested in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, Perry Randolph and Geo. Elmore, head men in the gang of counterfeiters which have so long infested Northern Indiana, and for the arrest and breaking up of which the celebrated Ligonier Regulators were organized. The two above named escaped arrest at the time, and the duty of hunting them up and restoring them to their absent friends was, as it would appear, wisely entrusted to our Chicago detective, whose efforts have been crowned with success.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The beautiful and costly church edifice, erected within within the past year and recently completed, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, by the Wabash avenue (formerly the State street) Methodist Episcopal Church and Society, was dedicated last evening with interesting and appropriate services. A Dedicatory discourse was preached by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., President of the North-Western University at Evanston. The audiences was large, and the exercises deeply impressive.

The following services are announced in connection with the dedication:—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. James Baume, Pastor of the Clark street M. E. Church. Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, sermon by the Rev. W. M. D. Ryan; at 3 P. M., Rev. R. S. Foster, D.D.; at 7½ P. M., Rev. T. M. Eddy. All are invited to attend.

The new organ, manufactured by William A. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass., for this church, was tested, and its powers and capacities fully called out yesterday afternoon, under the hands of the leading performers and musicians of this city, W. H. Currie and others, and its excellent qualities and merits fully approved.

Our entire religious community will share to the fullest extent in the just and honest satisfaction, with which the liberal devising, and liberal doing members of this Society enter upon the enjoyment of their completed enterprise, which has secured for them a permanent and beautiful sanctuary, alike a credit to their selves and to the city.

"A CROWNER'S 'QUEST."—It was night, and darkness lay upon the city, and its shadow had gathered about the homes of the dwellers on West Madison street. Among them, sleeping the sleep insured to quiet consciences; easy suppers, and like Lethean accessories, lay our good friend the Coroner. It was past the hour of twelve, when, like the Turk, who as everybody has read, was unexpectedly and unpleasantly interrupted in his "guarded tent" by one M. Bozzaris—"awoke." His dream was his last for that snooze. He woke to hear a sound abroad in the night air, a sound of mystery.

George knew well enough that after twelve o'clock, by all laws municipal and common, from Rome down to Chicago, the "sheeted dead" and like mysterious personages, enjoy an undisputed monopoly to "squeak and gibber," or otherwise raise disturbance in say street, "sacred" or otherwise, but that latterly these their rights and privileges have been trenched upon and invaded by daring mortals, who have on divers occasions turned a pretty penny be two by their night-prowlings.

"Burglars"—the sound breaks in again, and evidently something more tangible and material is breaking in. Inquests have been scarce lately, and a week or two have passed without one. We don't say this had anything to do with the celerity with which the Coroner leaped from his couch, and without attempting compliance with certain little formulas of costume for day promenade in the street, dashed into dark regard in a very light manner and with very light raiment. His revolver was in his hand and ready, and he could have chronicled the results of an official *report* from the instrument had a trace of the night marauders in person been discovered—but they fled.

Yesterday morning, the blinds of a neighboring tenement, occupied by Mr. Steinhauser, were found to have been cut and broken, from the attempts of some one to enter thereby.

The burglars are yet in our city. Almost daily we hear of their doings in various parts of the city. Our citizens must be on their guard and be ready for visitors, and to this end we have given in detail and heartily commiend the promptness and readiness of our Coroner whose *quest* for burglars we are sorry did not result in an inquest on a brace of the gentry, at the very least.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Among the numerous projected seminaries of learning of the highest order with ancillary class in the vicinity of our city, and within its limits, none from present prospects promises to spring from embryo into living and actual existence than the Chicago Theological Seminary so called, under Congregational auspices.

We have already, in time past, more than once referred to the developments secured for the enterprise by its friends and founders. A plan for a building, or pile of buildings, at once an honor and a credit to the institution, and to the western suburbs of our city where their location is proposed, and indeed definitely settled, has some months since been accepted, and the officers as such as if well carried out ought to reflect high credit upon Mr. Backus, the architect. Those buildings will be erected upon the fine site already secured. It will be but a question of time.

The managers and friends of the Seminary enterprise, however, have wisely decided not to wait for the buildings, or rather they do not desire to make piles of masonry and joiner-work the first and only outfit; these will come after, and properly, but it is important that they should at the outset receive at least the germ of an institution so far developed as to give encouraging promise of success. As it is the design to found a seminary of learning, for the young and which they wish to train into a healthy tree they have already began to secure growth—a growth, too, which promises well and auspiciously.

The design is, to make a temporary use of the commodious and spacious parlors, lecture-rooms, &c., of the First Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Patton's, on Green street, in the West Division, as the seminary, lecture-rooms and class-rooms, though conjointly with their original church uses. A corps of Professors, who are certainly able and accomplished men; measured by the highest standards East or West, has been already secured by the vote of the Trustees of the institution at their late meeting, and now made certain by the acceptance recently signified of the latest election of these gentlemen, and from the *Congregational Herald* of the present week we learn that the Seminary will be opened on the first Wednesday of October next, with the following corps of Professors, besides able Lecturers on Special Topics:

REV. JOSEPH HAVEN,
Prof. of Didactic Theology.
REV. SAMUEL C. BARTLETT,
Prof. of Biblical Literature.
REV. FRANKLIN W. FISK,
Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric.

The *Herald* further states that the inauguration of these Professors is expected to take place in connection with the assembling of the Triennial Convention in this city next October, for the election of Directors of the Seminary; also adding that students who wish to connect themselves with the Seminary will address Rev. W. W. Patton or Rev. A. S. Kedzie, General Agents at Chicago.

Concerning the gentlemen who fill the above named Professorships, the utmost confidence and satisfaction will prevail at the selection, made, among a large share of the religion community interested in this enterprise.

Rev. Professor Haven in accepting the call relinquishes a Professorship he has filled with distinguished success in Amherst College, Mass. He is a gentleman of high attainments, a ripe scholar, and will be an accession of no to the pulpit talent of this city.

Rev. Prof. Bartlett and Fisks h are already an established reputation in this city and the Northwest.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—The Sabbath Schools of the First and Second Universalist Churches of this city, made a pic-nic excursion, yesterday, to the Reform School, on the Illinois Central Railroad. At 9 o'clock full five hundred had assembled at the depot, and eight cars were soon filled with a joyous crowd of children, parents and teachers. Upon nearing the Reform School ground, the roof of the building could be seen filled with "the boys," expectant, who sent up three hearty cheers in welcome of their visitors.

The grove near the School grounds had been fitted up with a platform and tables, and when all had arrived, Rev. W. W. King, of St. Paul's Church, in this city, stated the order of proceeding, and read a hymn appropriate to the occasion, in which the whole assemblage joired. As soon as the tables were spread, Rev. Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Reform School, marched over his one hundred and fifty-two boys, who were welcomed by three heartfelt cheers, to which they gave their almost deafening response. Miss Emma Haines, a daughter of our worthy Mayor, then came forward, and on behalf of the Sabbath Schools, gave them a most cordial welcome in the following beautiful and touching words:

Dear Friends: Permit me who loves you as a sister, to open her heart and hand to you and bid you welcome to our love, our blessing and our bounty. We love you because our heavenly Father, who loves and blesses us, loves you and bids us love you. We love you because the dear Saviour loved us all, and has died to save us. We know you will all try to be good, and will not forget we are all your friends and will not forget you, or cease to pray for you. Sit down to this table, upon which we have placed some token of our care and love, and while you eat, ask for God's blessing to rest on us all. Pray for His care and guidance, that at last we may be permitted to sit together around His table above, to eat of heavenly food and live and love forever.

When the applause had subsided, J. McKoy, one of the inmates of the Refo School, gave the following response on beh of his fellows. The sentiments do honor to young lad:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—In behalf o Chicago Reform School, I return to you o ere thanks for the kindness you have sh giving us so polite an invitation to par with you in the festivities of this day; an, especially in having the honor conferred on m of reciving the invitation from his Honor, th Mayor of Chicago. We are glad to see such interest manifested by you in behalf of our school. We have reason to rejoice and return thanks to the citizens of Chicago, for founding and directing such an institution as this, and providing us with sufficient teachers to instruct us in lessons of morality and religion, which, God knows, we needed to learn, in order to reclaim us from the errors of our ways. We, as thoughtful youths, expect, as we approach maturity, to fill prominent places in respectable society. We intend to show the citizens of Chicago that they did not erect this institution in vain, nor will their labor be fruitless. I am very happy to say that Mr. Nichols does his very best to make all the boys happy. In conclusion, we once more return to you our sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon us to-day.

These remarks were well and effectively delivered, and enthusiastically applauded.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Bartholomew. Rev. Mr. Livermore, Editor of the *New Covenant*, gave a very interesting address interspersed with pointed and pleasing anecdotes, and departed with a present of $300 ball. Elizabeth Wood and Anna Dodwell, inmates, were fined $10 each, and John Brookbank, the bar tender, $30. William Meadows and Mary Williams, the keepers, gave bail to answer in the Recorder's Court.

Jenny Lee *alias* Jenny Cross got drunk in her sister's house and made a great row. She was fined $5.

Henry Slater was fined $3 for getting so drunk that he had to be carried to the lock-up on a dray.

Ann Barry was brought up for stealing furniture from Mrs. Murray. She was fined $10 for vagrancy.

Jane Hounseberry set her neighbors in Killgubbin in a great hub-bub, and was fined $10 therefor.

Michael Dyer, as expressman, was fined $3 for slow driving.

Joseph W. Potwin was fined $3 for a simple drunk.

EXTRA REHEARSAL.—The Musical Union has an extra rehearsal this evening, in preparation for the pic-nic excursion next Tuesday. We understand that the people of Kenosha are making extensive preparations for the reception of the Union and its friends.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Coroner Hansen, on the body of an infant child of John McCabe, residing on the corner of Polk and Clinton streets, in the West Division. The mother of the child had left it on a feather bed, and gone to a neighbor's. During her absence the babe rolled over in such a position that it died from suffocation. The circumstances were such as to warrant an inquest. Verdict returned of accidental death.

A young man, evidently a German, aged about twenty years, fell from the Ill. Central breakwater into the lake yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Madison street. The body was recovered but life was extinct. Coroner Hansen empanelled a jury but nothing was developed as to who the unfortunate man was. The following is a description of the body, which unless identified to-day, will be interred from Jordan's undertakers establishment this afternoon: Five feet seven inches in height, light brown hair, no beard, a scar on the left breast, as if he had been cut with a knife or other sharp instrument, dressed in black frock coat, blue striped shirt, muslin neck-tie, white linen striped trowsers, glazed cap, a stone pipe and clay pipe in his pocket, also a spotted red cotton handkerchief, a ticket good for 5 cents at Wm. Vietz, 124 S. Well street, and a leather wallet containing two dollar bill on the Agricultural Bank, Tennessee.

Stanford vs. Saunder.—This was a suit brought for the value of a gun, under the following circumstances:—Sometime last spring Walker pawned the gun for $6 to be paid in thirty days. During the thirty days, Walker made a voluntary assignment. Within a day or two after the expiration of the thirty days his assignee inquired about the gun, and was told that he might have thirty days longer to redeem it in. During the second thirty days, Stanford went to redeem the gun, but found it had been sold, whereupon a suit was instituted for its value.

U. S. COURT—HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND, JUDGE.—The trial of the case of *McGinnis vs. Van Brunt*, noticed in our yesterday's issue, was finished to-day. The jury retired, and after a prolonged stay, returned, having failed to agree; whereupon they were discharged.

POLICE MATTERS.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Dennis Buckley was brought up upon a charge of stealing a watch, worth $14, from James Blaney, of No. 337 Clinton street. The watch was found concealed in Buckley's shoe, and he confessed the theft. He was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

PERJURY.—Seiligmann Heilbamn was arrested on a charge of perjury, waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial. It is alleged that the perjury was committed in swearing out an attachment against the Rev. Mr. Cohen, of this city.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—One Nicholas Lawler, a bar-tender in the notorious Adriatic Saloon, was arrested upon a charge of passing a counterfeit bill upon Henry Johnson, who keeps a lager beer saloon. The bill is on the Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I. The case was postponed until to-day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

E. D. Osband, under the Tremont House, was in receipt of New York papers of Wednesday at 10 o'clock last evening.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We notice published in the Commercial Bulletin, that we are sued for $100,000 by the Crystal Lake Ice Company. We know nothing of any such suit, not even hearing of it any other way than by that report. We own the Crystal Lake Ice Company nothing, having sold them up in full for our property.

Chicago, July 15, 1858. JOY & FARNUM.

Godey's, Graham's and Peterson's Magazines for August, and all the latest weeklies and dailies can be found at Andrews, No. 67 Clark street. He also has the New York dailies of Wednesday.

GRAHAM, PETERSON, &c., &c.—Graham & Peterson's magazines have been received at the News Rooms of Norris & Hyde, 100 Dearborn, corner of Washington streets. They also have Ballous Dollar Monthly for August, and Yankee Notions. They have all the latest weeklies.

NORTH'S THEATRE.—The spectacle of Aladdin is a great treat for the little ones, and they enjoy it hugely. The brilliant pictures served out before them, the glittering dresses, gorgeous ornaments, scene changes, the antics of Vincent, the representative of "Kazrac," the rise and progress of Aladdin from dandy to dandy, grandeur—all are drank in by the juvenile lookers-on, with eyes glistening with wonder and admiration. The spectacle has gained a wide-spread celebrity, and we notice nightly large numbers of young folks from home towns. Remember, Handsel's benefit has been postponed until a future day, instead of Saturday night. Due notice will be given.

NEW MUSIC.—We would acknowledge to those enterprising Music Dealers and Publishers, Messrs. Higgins, Bros., of 45 Lake street, the receipt of their late publications as follows:

"I love thee yet"—A song, words by Ellen M. Slade, music by Wm. O. Fisk.

"Spring Waltz" by C. Starck.]

"She came an angel bright to me," of "Vocal Beauties," by Miss Kate E. Ducat.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—It always gives us pleasure to speak of the prosperity of Western Institutions, and especially of such as are located in our midst, which we style "home" institutions. We have a right, and indeed it is our duty as public journalists to record from time to time the growth and prosperity of our beautiful city, and anything which tends to add to her fair fame abroad, we take pride in making mention of.

We are induced to write the foregoing from the unparalleled success which has been, and still is enjoyed by the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company of this city. We called last evening at the Company's rooms for the purpose of making inquiries concerning the Company's affairs, that we might, when inquired of, speak understandingly, and Mr. Holland, the Secretary, exhibited not only a willingness to give us the desired information, but was eager to embrace the opportunity, and with pleasure. And we state that the Company is doing a most prosperous and successful business, and their July statement, which the laws of the various States in which they transact business compels them to file, exhibits a more prosperous condition of affairs than any insurance statement we have ever seen published, and the fact that there are only the small amount of $1,200 outstanding losses is a sure guarantee to policy-holders in the Company that they will be fairly dealt by. It is impossible to exasperate in our expressions of praise in their behalf. Manned by men of the profoundest skill in insurance matters, whether marine or fire, at the same time just and honorable, and being backed by stockholders that are included among our most substantial business men, the Company cannot fail to make money, and they have already established the fact that there are men in the West capable of managing a monied institution with at least equal, if not superior skill, as at the East. We are here also warned, furthermore, that the Company have peremptorily declined repeated applications for agencies from insurance men in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities, determined to confine their operations to the West; and, in consideration, we say to Western gentlemen, patronize sound Western Insurance Companies.—*Peoria Union.*

J. AUG. WRIGHT, Esq. 156 South Water street, is the agent for the Company in this city.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.—We have a most beautiful Adams Job Press—platten 32x24 inches, (Called Adams's Medium Jobber,) for sale. It is new and has all the latest improvements for fine printing of all kinds. Any one wishing an A. No. 1, machine press, can obtain it by application at this office. Also a super-royal Hoe Cylinder, very little worn by any quantity of other material of all kinds. Time given for secured paper. 1y10-2w

TYPE FOR SALE.—Hundreds of fonts of type—news book and job, for sale, at a very low price. This assortment is but little worn, and most of it is almost new, and embraces the most fashionable styles from the best Eastern foundries. 1y9-2w

MARRIED.

In this city on Thursday the 15th inst., by Rev. Thomas Hill, Mr. THOMAS BUCKLEY and MISS MARY ANN WEST, all of this city.

NEWHALL HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT HOUSE In the North-West.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, that in consequence of the continued low prices of Provisions, and the favorable lease of the House, they are enabled to put the prices of board at

Two Dollars per Day,

and keep their House, as heretofore, a first class Hotel in every respect.

Milwaukee, May 6th, 1858. KEAN & RICE.

1000 PACKAGES OF TEAS OF ALL kinds, for sale low at 151 South Water street. J. H. LITTLE & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Official Dispatch from Col. Steptoe.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.—The War Department have received official dispatches, stating that Col. Steptoe, with a command of commissioned officers and 152 rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians on the 17th of May, about 80 miles north of Snake River. The battle lasted from seven in the morning till a short time before sunset, when, the ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the bayonets being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and a forced march to the crossing of Snake river became necessary. The following were killed and have died of their wounds:

Brevet Captain O. H. P. Taylor, 2d Lieut. W. Gaston, 1st Sergt. W. C. Williams. Privates, A. Barnes, B. C. Demay.

Wounded—Severely, H. Monterville, J. Lynch, W. Myron, Lt. Sranker, O. A. Hammond. Slightly wounded, E. R. Burt, Morris Hearney, C. Hughes, F. Kelly, G. Benger, and J. Klay.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.—The Union State Convention assembled here this P. M., and organized by electing Gov. Reeder President. He made an address returning thanks to the Chair for the honor, and then referred to the peculiar condition of national affairs. He charged the Administration with disseminating false political doctrine, and enjoined union and harmony among the delegates of the Union party. On the first ballot for Canal Commissioner, Oswald Thompson received 54 votes, Jno. M. Reed 25, J. Pringle Jones 17, Jno. J. Pierson 10, scattering 49. Eight other ballots were then taken without result; on the last one Reed received 65 votes, Pierson 45, Jones 21; necessary to a choice 64. Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.—On the 10th ballot Mr. Reed was nominated, receiving 65 votes.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—It is now stated authoritatively that the Collins steamers have been sold conditionally to the French American Steamship Co. Capt. Comstock will go out next week, with a view of consummating the sale. It is intended to run between Havre and New York.

Private advices from Nicaragua say the Cass Yrissarri Treaty has been again ratified in a modified form by the Assembly, and signed by President Martinez.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Peace Commissioners, in a dispatch to the Government, state that they have settled the difficulties existing between the Government and Utah. The dispatches in a substantially confirms the previously received telegraph accounts.

John J. Scroeder, instead of Samuel Hippel, has been appointed Post-master of Leavenworth, in place of Clarkson, resigned.

Chas. Ross, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fifth District, vice Davis.

Dismissed from the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Maj. Jeremiah W. Daskiel has been dismissed from the army by the President, for having, as fled, and failed to join his official order, to explain satisfactorily a deficiency in his account of public money, and having also failed to obey repeated instructions from the Paymaster General to pay over the balance acknowledged by him to be in his hands.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Commercial* is requested to contradict the reported sale of the Collins steamers.

Erwin A. Stevens, the millionaire of Hoboken, is at the point of death.

Jas. M. Buchanan, Esq., U. S. Minister to Denmark, sailed to-day in the Borussia.

Heavy Rains—Gen. Walker.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 14.—There have been heavy rains throughout the South during the present week, doing trifling damage. Gen. Wm. Walker and Mr. Yancey made speeches at this Barbacue, at Montgomery, on Saturday last.

Break in the Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, July 15.—A break occurred in the Erie Canal about ten o'clock this morning, half a mile west of here. About 70 feet of the bank is gone. Active steps are being taken to repair the breach at once, and it will probably not interrupt navigation over two or three days.

The Prospect in Kansas.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gov. Babcock, Mayor of Lawrence City, Kansas, is now in this city. He says the latest indications in his Territory are in the coming election.

Particular Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company, have been lost, and that assessment due, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer in the city of Chicago on the 16th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previous payment be made of assessment due and cost thereon:

Certificate No. 2, issued to Geo. S. Gale, 64, 66, 102, 115, 176, 177, 133, 145, 205, 222, 241, 294, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 219, 220, 221, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Certificate No. 3, issued to Geo. S. Gale, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
OF MCLEAN COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

The Supreme Court—That Terrible Lincoln.

The Chicago *Times* may be reassured. Mr. Lincoln seriously, has no intention of abolishing the Supreme Court. He may have the temerity to doubt the righteousness of its decision in the case of Dred Scott, which is virtually an amendment of the Federal Constitution and a reversal of the policy of the Government, from the date of its foundation down to the Douglas-era of Nebraska bills; but that august tribunal will be suffered to decide cases as heretofore, in spite of Lincoln. Were JARNDYCE *vs.* JARNDYCE on its docket, it would doubtless live to see its end, though Lincoln should become as abundant as country doctors and as trenchant as newly admitted attornies. The Court is safe, and the *Times*, DOUGLAS and the universal Democracy may cease to feign terror which they can persuade no one else to feel.

We understand the position of the Republican party and Mr. Lincoln to be this: They believe that the decision to which we have referred is the culminating point in the heretical political teaching of which John C. Calhoun was the inventor; that it is a part and a necessary part of his political system; that it was made for a political purpose by a majority of partizan judges; that it is unnecessary, unwise and unjust; that it will be the cause of changes in our national policy which the fathers of the Republic never contemplated and which will be permanently disastrous in their effects; that it is a reversal of the former opinions of that Court on the same subject; that it stultifies every State Court in the Union; that it makes Slavery national; that it degrades Freedom and dishonors the country in the eyes of the civilized world. Republicans hold that opinion, and Mr. Lincoln not less firmly than any other member of his party. But no one proposes to rebel. No one proposes to abolish the Court or take up arms against its decision. It has declared what the law and the Constitution mean, and by that declaration we propose to abide as law-sustaining men, until the force of public sentiment, the appointment of other and more honest and abler judges, as vacancies occur, or some sudden and now unexpected conversions of those now on the Bench, make a reversal of the Dred Scott Iniquity possible! The *Times* may be assured that the Republicans, Mr. LINCOLN among others, will not neglect any legal and proper opportunity to secure a return, in Congress, in the Supreme Court, and in National Politics, to the policy of the framers of the Government. It will be their imperative duty to affirm, in Congress, in the Supreme Court, and through majorities of the people, the old Jeffersonian, Jacksonian and Democratic doctrine of the sovereignty of Congress over the Territories, and its power to limit the spread of and regulate and inhibit Slavery every where in the Union outside of the organized and independent States. That's Republicanism—the Republicanism of LINCOLN. In the meantime, he will be no Republican, who, in the Senate of the United States, or in the House of Representative, does not surely and persistently improve every opportunity to give that doctrine the form of law, and throw upon TANEY and his confederates, every day if possible, the odium of setting the law aside for the interest and in behalf of Slavery propagandism and its kindred crimes. The Republican creed there is no room for Squatter Sovereignty, for the bogus Popular Sovereignty which DOUGLAS advocates, for Dred Scott-isms or any one of the many-headed devices of the Propaganda for breaking Freedom down and crushing Free Labor. The high conservatism of the Republican position forbids the endorsement of any of these. As a matter of necessity, when they are decided to be constitutional and lawful, we submit. But, we submit only until the decision can be legally, peacefully and righteously reversed. Will the *Times* and Mr. DOUGLAS be instructed?

The Buchanan-Republican Alliance.

A brief bit of news in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Wednesday, announcing that the Buchanan men were resolved upon running Congressional and Legislative tickets in every district in Illinois, for the purpose of increasing the strength of their State candidates, and extending the party organization down to every poll, has awakened the echo that we expected to hear from the *Times*. That modest journal is in a violent spasm. It is sure now—sure for the ninety-ninth time—that the "unnatural and monstrous alliance" between the old-line Democracy and the Republicans has been consummated, and, in its agony of fear, calls loudly, but impotently, upon Republicans for aid. Its deductions from the premises are characteristic of Douglas himself, and are worthy of that genius who argues that because "Republicans do not want niggers for slaves, *therefore*, they want them for wives!" It is time that this story of Republican affiliation with the Democracy, for any political purpose whatever, was squelched. That the friends of Mr. Buchanan and the friends of Lincoln desire—the Buchaneers the most ardently—to defeat Mr. Douglas—the former because he is endeavoring to use the Democratic party for his own purposes, and the latter because they know him to be a bitter and unrelenting enemy of human freedom everywhere—is doubtless true. But, that there is any understanding or co-operation between them—that there have been or will to any contributions of money, by Republicans to Democrats, for party purposes—that there is any bond of sympathy between them—any alliance, offensive or defensive, expressed or understood, we do most positively and unequivocally deny. The *Times* cries in vain. The rocks and mountains will not fall. Its wail—Republicans to the rescue—will bring no recruits to its camp. Let it howl on, while we enjoy the spectacle—the *Times* on its knees begging the "nigger-worshippers," "fanatics," "traitors" and "amalgamationists" for their votes! That's rare.

The Fraser River Mines—Excitement in Minnesota.

The people of Minnesota are all agog about the Fraser River gold mines, and have held a third meeting at St. Paul, to consider the readiest means of reaching them, and incidentally the advantages which it is believed would accrue to Minnesota from the opening of the intermediate country to settlement.

Col. John H. Stevens, of Glencoe, presented the following report:

The distance from St. Paul to the gold mines of Fraser and Thompson Rivers, may be put down as follows:

St. Paul to Pembina	430 miles
Pembina to Carlton House	300 "
Carlton to Edmonton	400 "
Allowance to boat encampment	100 "
Main Branch, boat to Thompson River	700 "
Total	1,930 "

Making a total distance of 1,860 miles from St. Paul. The committee have made the following estimate of the expense necessary to equip and fit out a party of ten from St. Paul. They have included in the estimate sufficient food for six months.

10 bbls Flour cost $4 per bbl	$ 40
40 lbs Sugar " 7c	28
40 " Coffee " 20c per lb	8
Sundries	100
10 per Rockaway	1,000
" Saddle Horses	100
" Pack Horses	100
Wagons and Vehicles	1,000
Total	$1,400

We advise our Minnesota neighbors not to be unduly excited either about the Fraser River mines or the settlement of British territory on the route to Puget's Sound. Gold-hunting is proverbially a wild-goose chase. And as to peopling the valley of the Saskatchewan and other destitute localities, that will be effected in due time without the holding of special meetings. So long as not a tenth part of Minnesota itself remains unappropriated, it seems idle to project settlements a thousand miles beyond.

The Home of Mr. Stanley.

We learn that the late David J. Stanley, who was murdered by Wm. H. Talcott, near Cuyahoga, formerly lived in the town of Parker, Oxford county, Me., where his parents and a circle of relatives now reside.

The Real Issue.

The fact should never be lost sight of that the principal issue in the pending canvass in this State, is in regard to the extension or restriction of slavery. To the former the Democracy—both the Administration and Douglas factions—are unequivocally pledged; the Republicans are as fully committed in favor of the latter. Stripped of all extraneous matter, this is in fact the sole issue involved. Other questions may come up incidentally in the progress of the discussion, but they are all subordinate to this one, and only tend to show the relative *animus* of the two contending parties. Thus, Mr. Douglas, in his Chicago speech of the 9th inst., declared his opposition to the "ultimate extention" of slavery by the action of the States in which it exists, on the ground that this policy would lead to a uniformity of domestic institutions in the several States, out of which would necessarily spring a despotism based upon the ruins of our republican government. Now, this declaration of Mr. Douglas is very important, inasmuch as it reveals the fact that he believes in the paradox that Slavery is the only reliable basis of free government, and it is well enough for the people of Illinois to understand that a man asking to be returned as their representative in the U. S. Senate, holds to such sentiments; still it should be remembered that is not the issue now directly involved. Whether Slavery shall be permitted to pass into and fasten itself upon our Territories in opposition to the wishes of the people thereof; whether the decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal Constitution carries the institution with it, and that ninety-nine hundredths of the people of any Territory have no power to exclude it against the wishes of the remaining one-hundredth of the population, shall receive the endorsement of the freemen of Illinois; whether it is not better to return to the early policy of the Government and preserve our Territories sacred to freedom and free labor by Congressional action, and that limit slavery to its present boundaries—leaving all matters connected with the control of the institution within those boundaries to the States respectively—this is the grand issue upon which the contest hinges. The Republican party is pledged to the policy of letting slavery alone where it already has an existence, but to hold it in check by interposing every Constitutional barrier against its admission into our Territories; the Democracy are pledged to carry it into all our Territories, and they deny to the people thereof all right of opposition to it until they set about organizing a State government.

It is the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends to mystify the public and cover up the real issue, by raising collateral questions and by misrepresenting the objects of their opponents. To this end the assumption is constantly made that "negro-equality," "amalgamation," a "war of the sections," are the questions involved, when in reality they have no more connection with the canvass than with the ebb and flow of the tides, or the diurnal revolution of the earth. Let Republicans hold their opponents fast to the real issue; give them no opportunity to shirk it or to raise questions which have no connection with it. Shall the Territories be preserved to free labor, or shall they be given up to the oligarchs and their chattels? That is the question, and let Republicans every where hold their opponents to it.

The Washington Union and Senator Douglas.

Some days since the *National Union* of this city published an article purporting to be from the Washington *Union*, urging an immediate and unconditional surrender of the Administration party in Illinois, the withdrawal of their State ticket, and a union of both factions upon the ticket put in nomination by the Douglas Convention in April last. This sudden change of tune on the part of the Administration organ was received with unbounded satisfaction by the Douglas men, and when coupled with declarations made by Judge Douglas to certain Illinoisans whom he met in New York, to the effect that it would cease its warfare upon him and throw its influence in his favor during the canvass in this State, many persons at once concluded that all difficulties had been adjusted, and that the duty would devolve upon the Republicans of defeating the united Democracy.

But as it turns out the *National Union* was either most grossly imposed upon, or it attempted to practice a gross imposition upon its readers. The Washington *Union* never contained the article credited to it, nor anything like it. It was first given to the public through the Washington *States*, the organ of Senator Douglas, and such being its origin its whole significance is changed. If any one is desirous of knowing the opinion of the Washington *Union* respecting Senator Douglas, let him read the following taken from that paper of the 14th inst:

MR. DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO—HE IS A DOUGLAS MAN.—There was a time not long ago, when it was common to hear praises of the ability, heroism, and fidelity of the honorable Senator from Illinois. He was a favorite of the great democracy and exhibited in defence of the same decided ingenuity and talent. The time has passed. We do not recollect the laurels won by the Senator in the debates of the last session. Much was expected of him as he led off with a grand flourish of trumpets in opposition to his old friends; all were disappointed in the results of this great controversy. It was manifest Mr. Douglas's old enemies, who burned him in effigy two years before, and now his new friends, ready to use him so long as he was the democracy, not to build up republicanism. They could afford, however, to flatter him, as the article was cheap and easily bestowed. At length, as we thought, Mr. Senator Douglas came to realise his true position before the country. He had abandoned a great many friends, more than there are in the whole republican family. He could scarcely have made a good transaction. But left the loss of those who had supported him and saw the difference between that kind of friendship and what he was getting by supporting the republicans. Hence, lately, we have had mysterious givings out that Mr. Douglas would go home and again, by bold declaration, re-unite himself with the democratic party.

We have at length the telegraphic report of his speech at Chicago. It may be imperfect in some particulars—it may not embrace all Mr. Douglas said. We sincerely trust it is, that much has been left out and much reported which Mr. Douglas did not say. The latter would be a most desirable amendment of the speech; for what is reported to have been said will greatly astonish the country. Mr. Douglas, we fear, has mistaken a demonstration in his behalf in two or three cities for popular support and confidence by the whole country. He arraigns the Democratic party of last winter, and declares that he and his friends defeated and prostrated it in the passage of the English bill, which he and his friends opposed and voted against! The English bill was all wrong, Mr. Douglas could not endorse it; he voted against it; it became, nevertheless, a law. That law then became a triumph to Mr. Douglas! There are some things too deep for ordinary minds; and this was never made clearer than in the report of Mr. Douglas' speech. What was the object of the Senator? Did he desire to set up for himself on the small capital of two or three public receptions? Has his vanity so overcome his judgment that he can for a moment suppose that nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic party are about to nullify themselves, condemn their conduct last winter, and come out now for that most infamous of all abolition measures, the Crittenden-amendment, by which Mr. Douglas now so warmly approves?

We say in all candor to the Illinois Senator that he never made a greater mistake. It was his place to forget what passed last winter. He was interested in forgetting it. The country was ready to recognise and endorse his defective measure, in this respect. Why, then, Mr. Douglas himself really desired to obliterate the infinite blunders of the late session. But he must vindicate his consistency. He must go down to his people and show them that he is quite immaculate—that he never made blunders; and in that act he committed the greatest blunder of his life.

Fat Salaries.

Henry Ward Beecher, says a New York paper, has a *yearly salary* of $5,000 and a parsonage rent free, and that, with his literary earnings, his income is $12,000. E. H. Chapin has $5,000 per annum, and makes it much more by lecturing. Dr. Bethune has $2,500, but is the possessor of a fortune outside of his professional earnings. Dr. Adams, says our authority, has $5,000 a year and a rich wife. Dr. Hawks has $6,000 a year and a house. Dr. Taylor, of Grace church, has $10,000, and the fine parsonage adjacent to the church. Rev. Messrs. Tyng, Bellows, Osgood, Cheever, and other leading clergymen, receive from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum.

A Small Consideration.

Hon. F. W. Horn, who is reported in the Madison *Journal* as having received $10,000 of full paid stock of the extending Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company for services as attorney *and otherwise*, has written a communication to the Sheboygan *Journal*, in which he states that all the full paid stock he ever had in the road was one thousand, instead of ten thousand dollars, worth eight cents on the dollar, which he received as a very small compensation for services rendered the company, and for the right of way through his farm, worth at least $200.

Letter to Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1858.

HON. S. A. DOUGLAS—*Sir*:—In your inaugural address lately delivered in Chicago, you congratulated yourself that the Lecompton battle had been fought and the victory won. I wish you had been more precise and specific in your military dispatch. I wish you had told the country that it was the Democratic members of Congress, with a very few exceptions, and a Democratic Administration who made the war; and that it was the Republican members who won the victory. I wish you had told the country that the Republican soldiers on the victorious side were as five to one of the Democrats on the same side. If there had been a victory, which I shall presently show there was not, then a Republican acknowledgment of Democratic aid and comfort would have been appropriate and becoming; but, Sir, it looks arrogant and ridiculous that you should claim the credit of the victory by making acknowledgments to the Republicans—the actual winners. It is ridiculous, and reminds one of the old story of the three tailors of Tooley Street, in London, who sent a petition to Parliament, writing down in the preamble, "We, the men of England." But Sir, when you tell me that a victory has been won, I ask with eager haste, what victory, and you reply, oh! the English bill; and when I ask you further, what is the English bill, you answer, "it is a mockery and fraud." Sir, does not this look like the one end of your tongue giving the lie to the other? You demanded a just and constitutional right, and they imposed upon you an insult, "a mockery and a fraud." This, by your own express showing, is the nature and extent of the victory which has raised you to such a pitch of glory. You say you have seen the time when all parties did not (and from the connection you necessarily imply the Republican party) "recognize the principle that the people of each Territory, when coming into the Union, had a right to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits, but when that power was claimed for the Congress of the United States." Pray, when was the time? This portion of your address is a palpable sophistry, —it is predicating of one subject and concluding of another and different subject. This is perhaps the most common of all sophisms. It is that by which the common mind can be most easily deceived. Here is the sophism unmasked in the following example—"a *nude man* must not walk the public street; therefore, a *man* must not walk the public street." I predicate of a nude man, I conclude of a man. Such precisely is your logic. The Republicans deny the people the right of establishing slavery in a *Territory*; therefore, the Republicans deny the people's right to establish slavery in a *State*. The Republicans, Sir, have always held and do now hold, that the government of a Territory pertains to the Congress of the United States. They have held and do now hold that in forming a State Constitution the people's right is absolute and their power unlimited except by the Federal Constitution; they hold that it is the people's right to make their own State Constitution, and it is the prerogative of the Federal Congress to admit them into the Union or reject them under that constitution. It is true that the Republican party denies to the people of a Territory the right of planting or practicing slavery in the Territory, but your assertion is untrue that the Republican party has at any time denied the people's right to frame their own State Constitution. You say that the Crittenden-Montgomery bill was fair and perfect, that it was just in all its promises. You were delighted, as you say, when the Republican party manfully supported that bill. It is impossible to understand how you should rejoice with such exceeding great joy over an event which was so fully and perfectly to have been understood. That bill, Sir, embodied and set forth the very doctrine which the Republicans have held and maintained from the beginning. But, Sir, the Crittenden-Montgomery bill was rejected, and instead therefore of achieving a victory, both the Republicans and you suffered a thorough defeat. No Republican, in this matter, crows over a victory; there is no victory; it is defeat, he knows it is defeat, and tacitly acknowledges it. You "regard the great principle of popular sovereignty as having been vindicated and made triumphant in this land as a permanent rule of the public policy in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States." This, I affirm, is a false and "flattering unction." And I do so on several grounds. First, The organization of Territories, or at least the government of Territories, is still an open question. Second, The Lecompton struggle had no proper reference to that subject; it referred to the terms and conditions of admitting a new State and to the rights and powers of the people in and about their State Constitution. Third, No principle has been abandoned and no rule established. Fourth, There has been no triumph, and, finally, the result, even if a success, comes in such a shape as to strip it of all the force and effect you claim for it. The English Bill—the result of the Lecompromise; and I affirm that a compromise can never and in no case establish a rule of action. The law of precedents is this,—that an act, executive, legislative or judicial, can only countenance and sanction another act of its own nature and of similar surroundings. A compromise, therefore, will serve as a precedent for another precedent, and for nothing more. A compromise establishes no principle and abandons no principle. It disposes of the pending difficulty on other grounds than those of principle. It takes the question off from the ground of principle and places it on the ground of expediency. It abandons principle as a rule, (and here is a double sophism, or error of judgment—whichever you will—one of the same kind as that exposed above, and another in using "principle" as synonymous with "a principle,") and betakes itself to expediency as a rule. It does not abandon the principle in dispute, it only waives the present use and application of it. Each party in a compromise holds his principles as firmly and inviolably as before; he only waives his right to use it in the present instance, and reserves his right in all or turn to it on all future occasions. There is not a man of your opponents on the Lecompton question who abandoned his right; he only waived its present exercise. There is not a man of the Republicans who conceded the principle that it is proper to punish a man for exercising his right of suffrage. We took the punishment without conceding the principle. If you claim for this compromise the effect of establishing a rule to abridge the elective to the suffrage of those who are to live under it, I claim for it the effect of establishing a rule to impose pains and penalties on a citizen for exercising his right of suffrage. Sir, slavery is no triumph, but A compromise establishes no rule—no principle; by its very nature it cannot. When you say, therefore, that the Lecompromisers abandoned their principles, you employ a sophism—you use "abandon" instead of "waive," and not five of five hundred men of a common audience or who might listen to your harangue would observe the fallacy. You have marvellous faith in compromises; you had great faith in the Missouri compromise. You told us how sacred it was, how everything was staked on it, and what a gospel of grace and goodness it would bring to this land. Now you have an Illinois raise for the last compromise, which, predict for it the same results, possible and impossible. You have been very much exercised about compromises. You endorsed the Missouri compromise; even though at the time [illegible] also to you in pleasant places; and, by way of doing a thing worthy of a man of large conceptions, you would just run out the line to the Pacific; and this you did while you had great devotion to the constitutional character of that compromise. Did you *abandon* the constitutional right? No, Sir; you waived it for the sake of peace, liberty, fraternity, &c., reserving the right of returning to it as soon as you durst; and you did return to it in the Nebraska Act. By your own public acts and public apologies for those acts, you affirm that a compromise has no power to establish a rule; and yet, in your last address, you tell us that the English Compromise bill does establish a rule of public policy. I may discuss the remaining points of your address in some succeeding letters. Meantime I remain Yours respectfully,

A REPUBLICAN.

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following Western inventors during the week ending July 6th, each bearing that date:

Robert P. Abernethy, of Cincinnati, assignor to Union Cork Manufacturing Company of same place.—For improved machine for cutting corks.

Robert P. Abernethy and Mahlon M. Wambaugh, of Cincinnati.—For improved machine for cutting corks.

Thomas Cebb, of Chicago.—For improvement in railroad seats and berths.

I. A. Dole, of Salem, Ohio.—For improved boring machine.

A. A. Genung, of Painesville, Ohio.—For improvement in pumps.

James Macnish, of Berlin, Wis.—For improvement in churns.

John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in raking and binding attachments to harvesters.

John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in harvesters.

John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in track cleaners for harvesters.

John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in harvester fingers.

John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill.—For improvement in modes of securing grain in bundles or sheaves.

J. J. Parker, of Marietta, Ohio.—For improved machine for paring, slicing and coring apples.

J. H. Quackenbush, of Owasso, Mich.—For improvement in railroad car couplings.

L. Sanders, of Joliet, Ill.—For improvement in ventilating mill stones.

William P. Ware, of Cincinnati.—For *car*, chash and chash mull.

R. B. Washington, of Hannibal, Mo.—For improvement in furnaces.

John F. Fauss, of Lebanon, Ohio, assignor to himself and Richard M. Rees, of Philadelphia, aforesaid.—For improvement in horse hay rakes.

W. J. Granger, of Chicago, assignor to D. J. Lake and C. B. Brown, of Chicago.—For improved punch for perforating metal.

☞ A New-Hampshire man, who is at the gold diggings in Iowa, says that three days exploration with a spade had enabled him to find "several very small grains of gold, and several tons of exaggeration."

☞ At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Gen. Wm. R. Smith declined a re-election as Secretary, which office he has held for many years.

Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

Commencement at Beloit College.

BELOIT, July 14, 1858.

The annual gala day of Beloit was passed off with peculiar pleasure to a multitude of visitors from abroad, and with distinguished honor to the College and the beautiful city of which it is the pride. With more than the usual appositeness of comparison, this institution has been called the Yale of the West. In one respect, however, it takes a decided precedence of its Eastern pattern, and I allude to it because it has been the subject of universal remark among the strangers present during the day. The College grounds are an immense bower of moss, clover and green leaves. Every year adds to their vernal beauty. They are the jewel of the city. Eight years ago, when they were dedicated to the noble purpose of Christian education, they were a respectable journey from town. Now, they are nearly in the centre of the eastern half of the city, and the choicest legacy one generation can make to another.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES.

The Commencement exercises opened with the Baccalaureate Sermon by President Chapin, on Sunday. I was unable to listen to this discourse, but the remark is universal that it was a brilliant and striking effort. Rev. G. L. Tucker, of New York city, a graduate of the class of 1859, delivered the Missionary Address on Sabbath evening, a profound and thoughtful essay. It is not unjust, however, to say of the speakers of the occasion, to say that the oration of Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Watertown, delivered before the Archæan Society, last evening, was *the event* of the Commencement. The reputation of the speaker filled the large Congregational church considerably before the hour of assembling. Every person from abroad, (and many had hastened their journey in order to attend the exercises of Tuesday evening) was present. The subject of the oration was *Americanism*. It would be improper for me to attempt a sketch or synopsis of Mr. Schurz's address—more especially as all hands have joined in soliciting of him a copy for publication. "I will merely say that it was a quietly delivered essay, (not at all in the style of the author's impassioned political efforts,) part historical, part moral, part practical. The thought *was strong* in every sentence, the language forcible and beautiful, the reasoning clear, and the denunciation of sham Americanism, sham Democracy and Slavery, which are all the same thing, terrible. This morning Rev. C. W. Camp. of Sheboygan, delivered the Commencement Oration; subject, *The Spirit of History*; an able and forcible discourse on the brotherhood of mankind, from one of the foremost clergymen in the West.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

This afternoon the exercises of the graduating class came off in the following order—the music by the Chicago Light Guard Band:

1. Music.
2. Prayer by the President.
3. Music.
4. Salutatory Oration in Latin; Daniel Densmore, Red Wing, Min.
5. Philosophical Oration, "Nobility;" Eugene H. Avery, Belvidere, Ill.
6. Music.
7. Oration, "Enthusiasm;" Horatio Prall, Old Saybrook, Conn.
8. Oration, "Individuality, a Source of Power;" John G. Lambert, Newark.
9. Music.
10. Philosophical Oration, "Intellect Worship;" John R. Edwards, Rockford, Ill.
11. Oration, "Old Fogies;" Webster P. Moore, Beloit.
12. Music.
13. Oration, "Vigilance Committees, their Remedy;" Sherwood Rowland, Rich, Ill.
14. Oration, "the Expression of Thought;" Daniel Densmore, Red Wing, Min.
15. Music.
16. Master's Oration, "Hidden Uses;" Alexander Kerr, of the Class of 1855.
17. Music.
18. Oration, "Patriotism of the Classical Scholar," with the Valedictory Address; James W. Strong, Beloit.
19. Music.
20. Degrees Conferred.
21. Prayer.

I shall not make any invidious distinctions concerning the respective merits of the speakers, but merely remark that the audience, which was large enough to fill any three buildings in the city, were highly pleased, and the young gentlemen were launched upon the actual world with the same *eclat* which heralded the College exit of their predecessors. The orations were delivered, as is usual here, in the College grove.

In addition to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts to the graduating class, that of Master of Arts was conferred upon Alexander Kerr and Moses S. Hinman of the class of 1855.

ET CETERA.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held, commencing at 5 P. M. About thirty representatives were present from the different classes between 1851 and 1858. After the transaction of the usual business, the Association proceeded to the election of officers for 1858-9,—resulting in the choice of Horace White, President; Frederick A. Lord, 1st Vice President; George [illegible], Secretary. After which the Alumni proceeded to the Mansion House, and partook of the annual dinner—the result of profound gastronomical genius on the part of the committee of arrangements and "mine host."

The annual re-union was held at the house of Mrs. Judge Keep, this evening. It was worthy of the interesting occasion and worthy of Beloit.

I conclude by saying that the Beloit Commencement for 1858 was a noble and gratifying ceremony.

Duties Refunded—Wood from Canada.

MILWAUKEE, July 14, 1858.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

I wrote you that Mr. Olson, Deputy Collector of this port for the past five years, charged Captain Fitzgibbon, of the British schooner Sir E. W. Head, $12 duty on fifty cords of firewood brought in her as ballast, telling him that "firewood was a manufactured article ready for use," and therefore not entitled to free entry. Now, it becomes my duty to notify you that Mr. Olson, Deputy Collector, refunded the $12 to the Captain, saying on doing so, that according to a late regulation just received, firewood was exempted from duty. Yours, &c.,

AN IMPORTER OF WOOD.

Dips into the Treasury.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* shows how a brace of patriots were rewarded for their fidelity to the administration:

Senator J. C. Jones, of Tennessee, (old line Whig,) had a contract to supply 1,700 horses, at $159 each, which will make the neat sum of $270,300. As Senator Jones is not known to be of a particular color and size, but when they arrived at Fort Leavenworth, they were found to be of all sizes and all colors, but were nevertheless accepted.

The brother of Hon. J. A. Ahl, member of Congress for the Cumberland, York and Perry district, had a contract to supply for the army 300 mules, at $127.50 each, ($38,500) also an order for 200 from Russell & Majors, Government contractors, at the same price, amounting in all to $63,000. The mules, however, ordered could be bought readily at $120 each. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Ahl voted for Lecompton, and is a candidate for re-election.

Senator Jones pockets probably not less than $75,000, without any trouble except to hire a jockey to make his purchases. Mr. Ahl, being only the brother of a M. C., has to limit his cravings for Government pap to the sum of about $25,000. Such was the basis of that loudmouthed patriotism which, just before the close of the last session of Congress, clamored for unlimited appropriations for war purposes, when it had been rendered morally certain that we were to have no war, and denounced every member as unpatriotic who refused to say *ay* to the demand.

Bids for Iowa College.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Iowa College, on the 13th, liberal bids were made to secure its location at different points, in case it should be determined to remove the institution from its present location. We quote from the *Gazette*:

Rev. Mr. Benton of Amanoosa, Jones county, tendered a proposition from that locality to donate land and subscriptions to the amount of $30,000.

Mr. Ezra Baldwin, of Maquoketa, and another gentleman accompanying him, stated that one hundred acres of ground at that place, sixty-six of which are in the corporation limits, $1,000 in cash and $10,000 in convertible property, would be secured to the College in case of removal thither.

Rev. Mr. Cook, of Des Moines, held out inducements at the State Capital which he thought might be estimated at $50,000.

A proposition of Mr. McManus, of Davenport, was submitted, offering 40 acres at $100 per acre, with long time for payment. This property, it is said comprises a fine view of the river below.

Other propositions are expected for the college site—at least one from Muscatine and one from Grinnell.

The Latest Gold Discovery in Iowa.

The editor of the Dubuque *Express and Herald* has received specimens of so-called gold from Audubon County, which turn out to be simply sulphate of copper—glittering something like gold but utterly worthless. The man on whose farm they were found is willing to sell for a thousand dollars an acre. We believe very small quantities of gold have been found in Iowa, but it is very likely that most of the alleged discoveries in that State are of a piece with those in Audubon County.

A Branch Bank in Iowa.

Several leading citizens of Council Bluffs, anticipating the adoption of the Banking Laws lately submitted to a vote of the people, have formed an association under its provisions of the State Bank Act, and taken the initiatory steps towards the early organization of a Branch at that point.

Railway Matters.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CO.—EXHIBIT FOR JUNE.—The Illinois Central Railroad makes the following exhibit for June, 1858:

Alton Const'n Loans paid	2,803.94	for	$550,000 00
Alton Ext. Bond Loans paid	140 00	for	27,917 00
Alton Free Loans paid	848.30	for	167,000 00
Total sales during the month	4,813.74	for	$661,484 75
To which add Town Lot sales			294 00
Total of all			$661,779 55
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1858	32,170.52	for	$420,341 00
Acres sold previously	1,300,960.76	for	13,311,440 40
Total	1,194,104.35	for	$13,730,902 [illegible]

Const'n Bds. canc'd in June, '58	$42,000	
Const'n Bds. canc'd previously	650,000	
Free Land Bds. canc'd in June, '58	7,000	
Free Land Bds. canc'd previously	85,000	92,000 00
Total Bonds canc'd up to June 30, '58		$791,000 00

Receipts from passengers	$16,401 41
Receipts from freights	71,962 97
Receipts from mails	4,200 00
Receipts from other sources	2,386 20
Total receipts in month of June, 1858	$153,003 27
Total receipts in month of June, 1857	208,092 59
Total receipts since 1st January, 1858	$883,403 36
Total receipts in corresponding period of '57	$1,067,809 09

RECEIPTS OF THE ROCK ISLAND R. R. FOR JUNE.—The receipts of the Rock Island Railroad in June were $98,800, but other items yet to come in will swell the amount to $100,000 or $103,000, against $172,800 in June last year. The heavy freshets and bad state of the country roads in the early portion of the month, had a very unfavorable influence upon the business of the road. July will show considerably better.

MISSOURI STOCK IN AID OF RAILROADS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* understands, that of the future million of Missouri State aid to railways, contingent upon the rise of the stock to 90 per cent. ex-dividend, the issue will not exceed $100,000 per month after the price limited shall be reached, and arrangements have already been made by one of the Railway Companies to place half the amount, as a banking basis, in the West, using the bank notes for labor upon the line of their new work.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The District Court at Marshall, TEXAS, has sustained the deed of trust by which the Southern Pacific Railroad recently passed into the hands of others than the original stockholders. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals for final decision. The holder under the deed of trust will therefore retain possession of the franchises until such a decision, and the affairs of the Company are not likely soon to be [illegible].

RAILROAD BRIDGES.—The bridge across the Cross[illegible], says, the bridge across the river, four miles from [illegible], is completed. It is 160 feet wide. The next bridge above is at Hardwick's Creek; the next bridge above that is at La Crosse River; the next above that is at the same river. The contract for the bridge is completed by the first of [illegible].

Letter from the Wife of the Berlin Free Democrat.

We published not long since a letter regarding the rescue of a negro and his family, from the nest of the Slave Hounds, near Sandusky City, and the arrangements made in the article for the support of the fugitives during the winter. The following letter from the wife of the Berlin Free Democrat, who was then in the midst of the excitement, will be read with interest:

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[illegible] broken and suffering with the cold, while this vile creed, or rather [illegible] tells a tale of anguish and woe that should arouse at once a feeling of indignation at the vile tenets, practices and aspirations of them the deserted wife of the [illegible] institution at Berlin Heights.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula Co., O., July 12, 1858.

I saw an article a few days since in your paper, giving an account of a young and lovely woman [illegible] the don of infamy at Berlin Heights, the name of this lady or her husband I [illegible] present prayer to God is, that he will not lead me into such a temptation as to know the depths of sorrow that same infamous creed [illegible] Lei her thank a kind Providence that she is restored to the arms of a loving husband, and is not at the mercy of a deserted and grief-stricken wife, dependent upon my daily industry for the [illegible] which supports my children from starvation from our door.

My husband was the victim of the Free Love Institution. He was in the free love doctrine for a year or more ago he [illegible] upon business, but he came home in search of free love company. [illegible] number of which, he took [illegible] founded the infamous deception into which [illegible] into there. He left me with [illegible] to provide for, and nothing in my hands. I have stood for [illegible] over a wash tub, laboring for many a time given away [illegible] a little money with which to [illegible] His father owns a little home and land, on which we live together and to keep the family from starvation [illegible] though all our money my husband [illegible] Mighty years old, and he has six children. My husband [illegible] all creeds by mail or express promptly attended to. ly 7-s67-1m-m

General Intelligence.

A LIAR PASSING THROUGH THE SPOUT OF A WATER WHEEL.—The correspondent of the Watertown (N. Y.) *Reformer*, says the following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in that village on the 29th ult:

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J. Matteson & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a son of George A. Sheldon, accidentally fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulkhead into the spout and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is sixteen feet long, two feet wide at the upper end and twenty-two feet seven inches at the place of discharge into the water wheel. The wheel is a centre discharge, and is six feet in diameter, and performs about seventy or eighty revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately cut off and search commenced, and in a moment a cry was heard down in the water wheel. Mr. Matteson hastened below to the wheel and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discharging hole at the bottom of the wheel, between two buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. Matteson exclaimed, "Don't cry, Lyan, I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering to the wheel had been partially cut away last winter; he was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation, and conveyed to his home. Dr. Rice was at hand, and on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh, from head to foot, severely bruised. The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—ONE PERSON KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.—On Saturday evening, while the Rev. Mr. Galbraith's congregation, (United Presbyterian,) of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., was engaged in prayer, the church edifice was struck by lightning, instantly killing a Mrs. Samaly, and seriously though not dangerously injuring her two brothers, Israel and George Watson, and her sister, Jane Watson. The *Pittsburgh Journal* says:

One of the Watson's boots was completely ripped off his feet, while the other brother had a place torn out the side of his boot. Mr. Egbert Morris, an old citizen of Freeport, was in the pew directly in front of the Watsons, and was seriously injured. For some time it was supposed he would not recover, but he is now out of danger. Mr. James Ralston, who was seated some distance back from the above parties, and upon the other side of the aisle, was somewhat injured. The lightning appears to [illegible] him but profanity. He never used profane or vulgar language till he became a free lover, and was always a good and kind husband. Tell the lady of whom you spoke that I will be her best friend, and will always sympathize with her, although we are hundreds of miles apart, and her name is a secret. ANNE HUSTON.

Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

A case of considerable interest has occurred in Monroe County, Arkansas, which shows how strong a chain of circumstances can arise against an innocent person. Two men, named Passmore and Lewis, had rafts contiguous to each other, in White River. An oar escaped from the raft of P. and lodged in the

Special Notices.

Beware of Imposters.—Caution to Invalids.—etc. RACHEL S. FITCH, Office 714 Broadway, New York, having removed from Eighth street to the above number is the author of a "New Curative Treatment" for the disease of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and for all Female Complaints, continues his practice with his usual success. ☞ He is never absent from New York, and has not been for many years. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of impostors!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to him self at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and the utment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "plain Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above diseases (150 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Fitch & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Co.," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York. June, 1858. jy23 v2t5-1m

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such general favor as that known as DR. C. M. KOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been circulated and its many virtues pronounced throughout the States, and every day the proprietors receive new evidence of the truly wonderful cure vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is safe and unexcelled.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. jy31 1m

Hostetter's Bitters.—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street. ja14

Has Returned.—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Piles, Tumors, and other Chronic Diseases.

In compliance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Keading has returned from St. Louisen the 1st of July, and will remain at his rooms in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans.

He is the founder of a new system of treatment for those diseases which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrum—vendors whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against benevolent and honorable men, he invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, (as it cannot be rapidly explained in print,) and judge of its merits for themselves. He will show letters from Governors, Judges and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to its skill from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his stay in Chicago will receive further attention, after his departure, from himself or Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in their rooms.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous arrangements; and visitors are cautioned not to call at the place of business, (the old Lake House,) after the hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Consultations free.

☞ Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Entrance on State street. jy30

Charles' London Cor-tial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from a malt Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of this most valuable restorative is sent to Vaughan's Establishment, under the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., while the weaker sex will find by its side a never-failing friend in those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounced Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

FORD & BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street.
EDMUND G. CHASE, Importer,
60 Broadway, New York.
mh26-1m22-1y

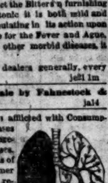
Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Dumb Ague, bursting their solids in malarious of very bottom and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer Pales & Co. No. 16 Lake st., Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury.

It is a powerful tonic and alterative. Its effects are that of decidedness and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions have so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs beneath, on which the fever depends; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Fever and Ague prevail,) is manifest, which contains the medicinal tonic and alterative properties of bark in solution.

Hundreds of testimonials I request to the efficacy of the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been offered to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself secure by its merits.



DUPUY'S
NEW PERFUME
FOR THE SEASON.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
PORTLAND POUDRE
FRAGRANT TULIPS.
E. DUFUY, CHEMIST,
809 Broadway—New York.
Sole Proprietor of the Boudoir Toilet Powder.

KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE HAIR.
KISS-ME-QUICK BALSAM FOR THE BUREAU.
KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP FOR THE TOILET.
Agents:
CAREY, HOWARD & SADGER, New York.
STRONGTHARM, BROS. & CO.,
JAMES T. MAXWELL,
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New York
Sold everywhere.
jy14-3m-n21

$30,000 Worth sold yearly of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, and the demand is on the increase. It excels all other preparations for the cure of coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Caution should be observed in purchasing to inquire particularly for "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," this being the "Original and only Genuine" preparation manufactured. See that the portrait of Dr. H. Swayne is on the wrapper around each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by

FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS.
No. 118 (late) No. 100) Randolph street.
Western Depot for sale Dr. Swayne's Medicines.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are, by the provisions of its charter, made personally liable for its loans. The notes of this Bank will be received by us on deposit at the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

R. A. TUCKER & CO.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
43, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
apl-3m-n177.

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company offer to the trade

50,000 Lewiston Seamless Bags,
50,000 Hamby Seamless Bags,

of the above well known brands, which they will sell at Manufacturers' prices.

J. E. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 150 S. Water street.
mh27-3m-n13

Everybody Wants It.

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RUFUS BLANCHARD,
apr17 87 Lasalle street.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.—GENERAL DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.
CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,
Chicago.....Illinois.

Our extensive yards are such as to insure at all times a full assortment of the different

CLEAR LUMBER,

and facilities of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber and Timber.

OUR FLOORING,

Of Maroney and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in the market. We invite the calls and examination of builders and others, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can offer inducements to all.

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B. W. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN
SAGINAW AND ST. CLAIR LUMBER,
Corner Taylor street, between Clark and Sherman streets, near South Branch and Freight Depot.
Yards on the South Chicago River, and Cross streets, on the South Branch Chicago River, Chicago, Ill.

DRIED FRUITS—100 HHDS. PRIME N. Y. and Western Dried Fruits.
2 cargoes Penobscot Prunes.
2 " Boston Cut Apples.
2 " Peaches, Cherries, &c.
For sale by
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Nos. 25 & 27 South Water street.

REMOVAL OWING TO THE INCREASE of business, the undersigned have removed to No. 5 Metropolitan Block, corner of Franklin and Lake streets, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the Public in PORTLAND STONE, Portland Cement and Plaster.
jy14 1m 408

Educational.

FOREST HIDE,
A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT CLARKSVILLE, four miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The next term will commence on July 12. Parents and guardians wishing to find a convenient and healthful school for their boys during the heat of summer will do well to apply at once, as only a limited number can be accommodated.

PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS.

For further information please address the Principal at Box 2466, Post Office, Chicago, or refer to Rev. E. W. Fairbank, D. D., Rev. W. W. Patton, Charles Cleaver, Esq., Caleb Dickinson, Esq., 191 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., or Rev. W. A. Nichols, Clearville, Ill. jy7-2m

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—THE THIRD YEAR of the Chicago Academy, a School for Young Ladies, will commence on MONDAY, September 20th, 1858, at their building No. 718 Wabash avenue.

Those his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and the treatment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "plain Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above diseases (150 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Fitch, Dodge & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Co.," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York. June, 1858. jy23 v2t5-1m

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such general favor as that known as DR. C. M. KOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been circulated and its many virtues pronounced throughout the States, and every day the proprietors receive new evidence of the truly wonderful cure vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is safe and unexcelled.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. jy31 1m

Hostetter's Bitters.—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street. ja14

Has Returned.—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Piles, Tumors, and other Chronic Diseases.

In compliance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Keading has returned from St. Louisen the 1st of July, and will remain at his rooms in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans.

He is the founder of a new system of treatment for those diseases which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrum—vendors whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against benevolent and honorable men, he invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, (as it cannot be rapidly explained in print,) and judge of its merits for themselves. He will show letters from Governors, Judges and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to its skill from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his stay in Chicago will receive further attention, after his departure, from himself or Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in their rooms.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous arrangements; and visitors are cautioned not to call at the place of business, (the old Lake House,) after the hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Consultations free.

☞ Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Entrance on State street.

Charles' London Cor-tial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from a malt Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of this most valuable restorative is sent to Vaughan's Establishment, under the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., while the weaker sex will find by its side a never-failing friend in those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounced Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

FORD & BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street.
EDMUND G. CHASE, Importer,
60 Broadway, New York.
mh26-1m22-1y

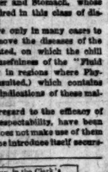
Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Dumb Ague, bursting their solids in malarious of very bottom and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer Pales & Co., No. 16 Lake st., Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury.

It is a powerful tonic and alterative. Its effects are that of decidedness and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions have so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs beneath, on which the fever depends; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Fever and Ague prevail,) is manifest, which contains the medicinal tonic and alterative properties of bark in solution.

Hundreds of testimonials I request to the efficacy of the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been offered to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself secure by its merits.



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Chicago.....Illinois.

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CLEAR LUMBER,

and facilities of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber and Timber.

OUR FLOORING,

Of Maroney and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in the market. We invite the calls and examination of builders and others, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident we can offer inducements to all.

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jy14 1m 408

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Hall & Richards, Irwin Block, corner of Lake and Clark streets, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm and of the Chicago "Tribune" and Job Office, since the 9th day of June, A. D. 1855, will be settled and closed at the Old Stand, by A. Cowles, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. WRIGHT,
H. H. HALL,
J. MEDILL,
A. COWLES,
A. M. PECK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Hall & Richards, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the office heretofore occupied by them; on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, Chicago, in the hands of Richard Hall, who has assumed all the debts and liabilities of said firm, and has full authority to collect and receive all debts and sums of money owing to it.

H. H. HALL,
RICHARD HALL.
Chicago, July 3rd, 1858. jy7-1m-n97

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the stock of the late firm of Leaman Bell & Co., have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Bell, Lanman & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Commission business at No. 91 South Water street.

DAVID T. LANMAN,
JOHN ANDERSON AIKEN,
JAMES K. BURTIS.
Chicago, July 1. jy5-2t-n127

Stationery, &c.

THE PLACE TO GET
MAPS
IS AT ROOM 7, 14 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
jy13-3w-n116

COUNTING ROOM AND DESK
FURNITURE,
For Sale at
STATIONERS' HALL,
81 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.

Inkstands.	Sealing Wax,
Sand Boxes,	Steel Pens,
Letter Stamps,	Lead Pencils,
Wafer Cups,	Bankers' Cases,
Desk Knives,	Letter Boxes,
Rulers,	Pen Holders,
Writing Pads,	Money Books,
Erasers,	Pen Racks,
Paper Weights,	Twine,
Gold Pens,	Quill Pens,
Letter Clips,	Desk Pencils,
Shears,	Cash Boxes,
Port Folios,	Blotting Paper,
Spring Files,	Ivory Tablets,
Twine Boxes,	Quills,
Envelope Paper,	Elastic Bands,
India Rubber,	Calendars,
Wafers,	Ivory Folders,
Letter Scales,	Paper Files,
Invoice Files,	Book Rests,
Mucilage,	Gum Tickets,
Wostenholm's Cutlery.	Red (Spool) Tape,

—ALSO—

BLACK, BLUE AND RED
INKS,
—AND—
COPYING INK,
OF EVERY DESIRABLE MANUFACTURE.
jy28-ly-n179 MUNSON & BRADLEY.

AUCTIONEERS BLOTTERS OF OUR OWN manufacture, jy30 ly 107 MUNSON & BRADLEY, 81 Lake st.

ADHESIVE FILES FOR LETTERS AND IN jy30 ly 107 MUNSON & BRADLEY, 81 Lake st.

COD LIVER OIL
JELLY,
Which met the special approbation of the
ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY
PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH.

RENOVAL.
DRS. JOHNSON, ANDREWS & WHITE have removed to Portland Block, Rooms No. 4, 5 and 6, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. apl-3m-n206

MINERAL WATER CORKS, OF ALL jy30 sizes, for sale by ROCKEL, IRVIS & CO., 20 South Water st.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS,	CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS,	JOSEPH MEDILL,
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☞ *Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed in the English language.* ☜

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" 20 copies to one address.....30.00
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Each Tri-Weekly Edition same as Morning Daily. In the Tri-Weekly Edition *one-third* the Morning Daily rates.

☞ Money enclosed in a colored envelope, duly registered, may be sent us at our risk.

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

AN ENGLISH COLONY
IN PERIL FROM PIRATES!

Extraordinary Adventures and Wonderful Escapes!

(Continued.)

After we had been allowed to knock off for that day, the Pirates had no cause to complain of the work we had done; and they reported us to the Pirate Captain as obedient and industrious, so far. When we lay down at night, I took the next place on the leaves to Short. We waited till the rest were asleep, and till we heard the Pirate Captain snoring in the great hall, before we began to talk again about the river and the rafts. This is the amount of what Short whispered in my ear on that occasion;

He told me he had calculated that it would take two large rafts to bear all our company, and that timber enough to make the two rafts might be cut down by six men in ten days, or, at most, in a fortnight. As for the means of fastening the rafts—the lashings, he called them—the strong vines and creepers supplied them abundantly; and the timbers of both rafts might be connected together in this way, firmly enough for river navigation, in about five hours. That was the very shortest time the job would take, done by the willing hands of men who knew that they were working for their lives, said Short.

These were the means of escape. How to turn them to account was the next question. Short could not answer it; and though I tried all that night, neither could I.

The difficulty was—the which, I think, might have puzzled wiser heads than ours. How were six-and-thirty living souls (being the number of us prisoners, including the children, to be got out of the Palace safely, in the face of the guard that watched it? And, even if that was accomplished, when could we count on gaining five hours all to ourselves for the business of making the rafts? The compassing of either of these two designs, absolutely necessary as they both were to our escape, seemed to be nothing more or less than a rank impossibility. Towards morning, I got a wild notion into my head about letting ourselves down from the back of the Palace, in the dark, and taking our chance of being able to seize the sentinels at that part of the building, unawares, and gag them before they could give the alarm to the Pirate's front. But Short, when I mentioned my project to him, would not hear of it. He said that men by themselves—provided they had not got a madman, like Droose, at a meandering old gentleman, like Mr. Pordage, among them—might, perhaps, run some such desperate risk as I proposed; but the letting women and children, to say not ing of Droose and Pordage, down a precipice in the dark, with makeshift ropes which might give way at a moment's no ice, was out of the question. It was impossible, on further reflection, not to see that Short's view o the matter was the right one. I acknowledged as much, and then I put it to Short whether our wisest course would not be to let one or two of the strongest of our fellow-prisoners into our secret, and see what they said. Short asked me which two I had in my mind when I made that proposal?

"Mr. Macey," says I, "because he is naturally quick, and has improved his gifts by learning, and Miss Maryon——"

"Let me a woman help us!" says Short, breaking in on me.

"A woman with a clear head and a high courage and a patient resolution—all of which Miss Maryon has got, above all the world—may do more to help us, in four pressist strait, than any man of our company," says I.

"Well," says Short, "I daresay you're right. Speak to anybody you please, Gill; but, what ever you do, mum, stick to Yt at the dress. Let's get the timber down—that's the first thing to be done anyhow."

Before we were mustered for work I took an opportunity of privately mentioning to Miss Maryon and Mr. Macey what had passed between Short and me. They were both thunderstruck at the notion of the rafts. Miss Maryon, as I had expected, made lighter of the terrible difficulties in the way of putting our scheme than Mr. Macey did.

"We are left here to watch and think, all day," she whispered—and I could almost hear the quick beating of her heart. "While you are making the best of your time among the trees, we will make the best of ours in the Palace. I can say no more now—I can hardly speak at all for thinking of what you have told me. Bless you, bless you, for making me hope once more! Go now—we must not risk the consequence of being seen talking together. When you come back at night, look at me. If I close my eyes, it is a sign that nothing has been thought of yet. If I keep them open, take the first opportunity of speaking to me or to Mr. Macey."

She turned away, and I went back to my comrades. Half an hour afterwards, we were off for our second day's work among the trees.

When we came back, I looked at Miss Maryon. She closed her eyes. So, nothing had been thought of yet.

Six more days we worked at cutting down the trees, always meriting the same good character for industry from our pirate-guard. Six more evenings I looked at Miss Maryon; and six times her closed eyes gave me the same disheartening answer. On the ninth day of our work, Short whispered to me, that if we plied our axes for three days longer, he considered we should have more than timber enough down to make the rafts. No hint thought of nothing. I had thought of nothing. Miss Maryon and Mr. Macey had thought of nothing. I was beginning to get low in spirits; but Short was just as cool and easy as ever.

"Chop away, Davis," was all he said. "The river won't run dry yet awhile. Chop away!"

We knocked off earlier than usual that day, the Pirates having a feast in prospect, of a wild hog. It was still broad daylight (out of the forest) when we came back, and when I looked once more in Miss Maryon's face, I saw a flush in her cheeks; and her eyes met mine brightly. My heart beat quicker at the glance of them; for I saw that the time had come, and that the difficulty was conquered.

We waited till the light was fading, and the Pirates were in the midst of their feast. Then, she beckoned me into the inner room, and I sat down by her in the dimmest corner of it.

"You have thought of something, at last, Miss!"

"I have. But the merit of the thought is not all mine. Chance—no! Providence—suggested the design, and the instrument with which its merciful Wisdom has worked, is—a child."

She stopped, and looked all round her anxiously, before she went on.

"This afternoon," she says, "I was sitting against the trunk, of that tree, thinking of what has been the subject of my thoughts ever since you spoke to me. My sister's little girl was whiling away the tedious time, by asking Mr. Kitten to tell her the names of the different plants which are still left growing about the room. You know he is a learned man in such matters?

I knew that; and have, I believe, formerly given that out, for my Lady to take in writing.

"I was too much occupied," she went on, "to pay attention to them, till they came close to the tree against which I was sitting. Under it and about it, there grew a plant with very elegantly-shaped leaves, and with a kind of berry on it. The child showed it to Mr. Kitten; and saying, 'Those berries look good to eat,' stretched out her hand towards them. Mr. Kitten stopped her. 'You must never touch that,' he said. 'Why not?' the child asked. 'Because if you eat much of it, it would poison you.' 'And if I only eat a little?' said the child, laughing. 'If you only eat a little,' said Mr. Kitten, 'it would throw you into a deep sleep—a sleep that none of us could wake you from, when it was time for breakfast—a sleep that would make you dream and think you were dead.' Those words were hardly spoken, when the thought that I have now to tell you of, flashed across my mind. But, before I say anything more, answer me one question. Am I right in supposing that our attempt at escape must be made in the night?"

"At night, certainly," says I, "because we can be most sure then that the Pirates of guard are all in this building, and not likely to leave it."

"I understand. Now, Davis, hear what I have observed of the habits of the man who keep us imprisoned in this place. The first change of guard at night, is at nine o'clock. At that time, seven men come in from watching, and nine men, (the extra night guard,) go out to replace them; each party being on duty, as you know, for six hours. I have observed, at the nine o'clock change of guard, that the seven men who come off duty, and the nine who go on, have a supply of baked cakes of Indian corn, reserved expressly for their use. They divide the food between them; the Pirate Captain, (who is always safe at the change of guard,) generally taking a cake for himself, when the rest of the men take theirs. This makes altogether seventeen men who partake of food especially reserved for them, at nine o'clock. So far you understand me?"

"Clearly, Miss."

"The next thing I have noticed is the manner in which that food is prepared. About two hours before sunset, the Pirate Captain walks out to smoke, after he has eaten the meal which he calls his dinner. In his absence from the hall, the Indians light their fire on the unsheltered side of it, and prepare the last batch of food before they leave us for the night. They knead up two separate masses of dough. The largest is the first which is separated into cakes and put down. That is taken for the use of us prisoners and of the men who are off duty all the night. The second and smaller piece of dough is then prepared for the nine o'clock change of guard. Of that food—one piece in particular, I must say it in a whisper—on that food all our chances of escape now turn. If we can drug it unobserved, the Pirates who go off duty, the Pirates who go on duty, and the Captain, who is more to be feared than all the rest, will be as absolutely insensible to our leaving the Palace, as if they were every one of them dead men."

I was unable to speak—I was unable even to fetch my breath at those words.

"I have taken Mr. Kitten, as a matter of necessity, into our confidence," she said. "I have learnt from him a simple way of obtaining the juice of that plant which he forbade the child to eat. I have also made myself acquainted with the quantity which it is necessary to use for our purpose; and I have resolved that no hand but mine shall be charged with the work of kneading it into the dough."

"Not you, Miss,—not you. Let one of us—let me—run that risk."

"You have work enough and risk enough already," said Miss Maryon. "It is time that the women, for whom you have suffered so much, should take their share. Besides, the risk is not great, where the Indians only are concerned. They are idle and curious. I have seen, with my own eyes that they are as easily tempted away from their occupation by any chance sight or chance noise as if they were children; and I have already arranged with Mr. Macey that he is to excite their curiosity by suddenly pulling down one of the trees in front of his doorway, when the right time comes. The Indians are certain to run in here to find out what is the matter. Mr. Macey will tell them that he has seen a snake,—they will hunt for the creature (I have seen them hunt over and over again in the same place)—and while they are so engaged, the opportunity that I want, the 15 minutes to myself, which are all that I require, will be mine. Dread the Pirate Captain, Davis, for the slightest caprice of his may ruin all our hopes,—but never dread the Indians, and never doubt me."

Nobody who had looked in her face at that moment—or at any moment that ever I knew of—could have doubted her.

"There is nothing more," she went on. "When is the attempt to be made?"

"In three days time." I answered; "there will be timber enough down to make the rafts."

"In three days' time, then, let us decide the question of our freedom or our death." She spoke those words with a firmness that amazed me. "Rest now," she said. "Rest and hope."

The third day was the hottest we had yet experienced; we were kept longer at work than usual; and when we had done, we left on the bank enough, and more than enough of timber and poles, to make both the rafts.

The Indians had gone into the forest to the Palace, and the Pirate Captain was still smoking on the flight of steps. As we crossed the hall, I took on one side and saw the Portuguese sailor's pipe, waiting for the men who came in and went out at nine o'clock.

[To be continued.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS ON THE OCEAN, LAKE OR RIVER.
Bunker's Patent Life Preserver.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The records of disasters arising from shipwreck, fire and the sinking of steamboats, and the consequent loss of life from the want of proper facilities in times of emergency, for the safety of passengers, have led to the invention of various plans for LAUNCHING, and LIFE PRESERVERS (so miscalled) and the inventor, having the requisite machinery, ample materials, and often placed on board compelling evidence of their utility, and the fact that they are entirely overlooked, are facts discovered when the danger is over and the lives are lost.

Humanity alone demands that such a state of things should cease, and with this object the undersigned would appeal to shipowners to supply their vessels with a life raft, which has received the highest testimonials of merit from persons of high standing, and which, in addition to its usual value as an every individual emergency on ship board, would be found a valuable article for the use of their personal baggage. Occupying but little room when not in use, their cost would be trifling, and they would, in addition, form a complete protection to the most vital portion of the body, and thereby further add to the comfort and safety of passengers.

The floating great Buoyant Power, they leave the limbs at perfect freedom. For ladies and children, they are peculiarly adapted, under the name and style of Bow & Chaudbourne, for the transaction of a General Storage and Commission business.

GEORGE M. HOW.
ALEX. S. CHADBOURNE.
jy21-w24-1m

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a partnership under the name of HOOPER, CASSIN & FOSTER, and will devote their attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks in any of the Federal and State Courts. Office No 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

E. S. HOOPER, J. M. S. CASSIN, W. F. FOSTER.
Chicago, June 12, A. D. 1858. jel3-1m-n97-3m

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Holt & Mason," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the office heretofore occupied by them; on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, Chicago, in the hands of Richard Hall, who has assumed all the debts and liabilities of said firm, and has full authority to collect and receive all debts and sums of money owing to it.

E. S. HOLT,
RICHARD MASON.
Chicago, July 3rd, 1858. jy7-1m-n97

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the stock of the late firm of Leaman Bell & Co., have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Bell, Lanman & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Commission business at No. 91 South Water street.

DAVID T. LANMAN,
JOHN ANDERSON AIKEN,
JAMES K. BURTIS.
Chicago, July 1. jy5-2t-n127

DISSOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—Exchange is scarce and firm at 1 per cent. prem. Gold in active demand at 1@1¼ per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets to-day were quiet. Flour was in fair demand, with sales at $3.40@3.70 for medium to choice Spring Extra brands. Wheat opened at 82½c in store for No. 2, but declined to 82c—closing dull; No. 1 in good demand at 87½@88c; Rejected, 55c. Corn was more active; 77,000 bushels sold at 46c for choice Canal afloat; 46@45c for common do.; 43½@44c f. o. b. for hot and warm River; 44½@45½c for No. 1 in store; 43½c for No. 2 f. o. b. and 40c in store; 38c for Rejected in store. Oats were lower, with sales at 30@31c in store. Rye 53c; Barley 32@33c. Some of the new crop of the latter was exhibited to-day. It was not very choice. Highwines are quiet and nominal at 30c. Provisions dull. Cut Meats in demand at 5@6c. Lard quiet at 10@11c. Tallow dull at 9@9¼c.

Freights were more active to-day. Vessels were taken at 3½c for corn to Buffalo, and 4c for wheat. Three vessels were chartered for wheat to Kingston at 7c.

A new feature in the lumber trade has presented itself within the past few days. Parties are shipping seasoned lumber from this port to New York, via Oswego. Black walnut from the other side of the Lake is also being shipped to New York.

If those parties who think there is no sound wheat in Chicago, had examined the cargoes of the barque Malta and the schooner Collingwood, loaded to-day at Flint & Wheeler's and How & Ackley's warehouses, they would have had their ideas adjusted. They were inspected by excellent judges and pronounced sound and dry.

LETTERS ABOUT THE CROPS.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

With us the wheat is all cut, and partially stacked. From twenty dozen sheaves which we thrashed a few days since, thirteen bushels of wheat were produced—the proportion of grain to straw being a little below what an average crop should have yielded. Few of our farmers have as yet got their corn laid by. The weather for two or three weeks has been very fine for farming operations.

G. H. S.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 14, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The farmers in this county are looking very blue over their prospect for their wheat crop. Much of the wheat is entirely spoiled with "spot and rust." I send you a sample of wheat taken from a field of over a hundred acres, most of the wheat in the field is like sample sent. Yours, W. H. S.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn County, Iowa, July 13th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The past week has been extremely hot, with scalding sun and frequent showers. Spring wheat is rusted to some extent. Our most reliable informants say that three-fourths of the wheat, oats and barley crop is as much as we shall realize. Corn, in this portion of the State, promises a rich harvest. Our farmers are making a general effort to extend the acreage of buckwheat and Hungarian grass. The root crop never looked more flattering, and hay will be abundant.

DUBUQUE, Ogle Co., July 15, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As I perceive you are publishing items on the crops, I take the liberty to send a statepost of our prospects. There is a large area of wheat on the ground in this section this season, and until within a few days past we have had the most flattering prospects of an abundant harvest—the average of the crop for several years past. The growth of straw in all early sowed wheat is very large, but the long continued dry weather and scorching sun have brought on rust and blight to such an extent that many of the fields will not pay the expense of harvesting. Indeed some of the best farmers with whom I have conversed say they shall not attempt to cut some of their fields at all. With the exception of some few fields, sowed late, on low land, there is not a field that has escaped injury. One field of about one hundred acres, near by, that one week ago was pronounced by the best judges to be good for thirty bushels to the acre, is so completely used up by rust, blight and smut, that it will not pay the expense of harvesting. And the wheat is the only crop that is injured in like manner. Barley, although a very late crop, is of good, and will yet yield half a crop. The oats are all more or less, in the same boat—many fields will not be harvested at all. The corn generally, is looking well, and will probably be more than an average crop, but everything else is gone up. A carrier of inhabitants you cannot well imagine than in this part now.

Yours, &c., J. F.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

PALMYRA, Monard Co., Ill., July 16, 1858.

Wheat harvest is nearly over, and the rust has ruined many crops of wheat, insomuch that it will not pay for harvesting; yet we probably will have nearly a two-thirds crop.

The corn looks well, however, on flat lands it has been drowned out. This being a county of quite rolling lands, corn looks remarkably well, and a normal crop is expected. Oats are nearly ruined with rust—a casualty that I never have seen, nor indeed ever heard of before. Hungarian grass, wherever sown, seems to promise an abundant harvest. Hay will be quite abundant, the wet season has made it stout. So that with us we breathe easier—we feel that we shall make a full average crop, and sufficient for the winter.

SPECIFICATION OF GRAIN SHIPPED JULY 12.

Name of Vessels.	Prop Globe	Prop Mayflower	Prop Marquette	Schr M J Johnson	do	Schr Eclipse	do	Schr Champion	Schr Anna Amelia	do	Schr G L Newman	Schr H C Winslow	do	Schr Harvest	Schr Grand Turk	Schr Wm Penn	Total
Bushels of Grain.	4,314	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,432	1,700	1,700	5,000	6,843	3,000	6,000	15,500	1,700	1,700	1,679	1,700	71,768
Destination.	bu No 1 wheat.	bu No 2 corn.	bu No 2 corn.	bu No 2 corn.	bu rejected corn.	bu do	bu do	bu No 1 spring wheat.	bu No 2 corn.	bu do	bu No 2 spring do	bu do	bu do	bu No 2 corn.	bu do	bu do	

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AND LIVE STOCK—JULY 14.

	Flour Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Cattle.	Hogs.	No.
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
Ill. & M. Cal.	2,000	19,000	26,000	1,000			
G. & C. U. R.	507	11,200	11,463	3,800	254		
R. I. & C. R.	200	2,000	2,000	2,000			
R. I. & C. R.	200	2,000	2,000	2,000			
Chi. & Mil. R.	1,000	4,000	5,000	2,000			
Chi. & Pac. R.	1,000	4,000	5,000	2,000			
Rock Island R.	1,200	4,000	4,000				
Total	6,107	46,200	71,463	14,127	254	245	400

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL—JULY 14.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Cattle.	Hogs.	No.
To Buffalo				45,135				
To Oswego	710	2,960	15,000					
To Other Ports								
Total	710	2,960	15,000	45,135				

Total for Tuesday, July 13, 1858, 6,817 bbls. Flour; 49,160 bu. Wheat; 61,463 bu. Corn; bush. 2,000 bu. Oats; bush. 1,200 bu. Barley; bush. 61,577.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 15.

FREIGHTS.—The following vessels were chartered to-day:—Barks Malta and E. H. Rae, wheat at Kinsman at 3c; brig John Rae, wheat to Kingston on owner's account; schrs Perseverance, Curtis Mann, Correspondent, Enterprise and Courtwright, and brig Commerce, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; schr Globe, wheat to Kingston at 4c.

FLOUR—The following are the sales of Flour:—70 bbls "Bishop Hill" extra, at $3.70 delivered; 90 bbls "Darling" do, at $3.60 delivered; 50 bbls do, at $3.50; "Rockey" Extra, at $3.70 delivered; 25 bbls "Beloit City" Extra, at $3.45 delivered.

WHEAT—Market dull. Sales to-day are:—At the opening, 14,000 bu No. 1 at 84c, at 83½c in store; 9 bbls sold before the close of 12,000 No. 2 in the morning at 82½c; 5,000 bu good Canal at 84½c afloat; 300 bu No. 3 at 67½c in store; 700 bu do at 66c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected at 55c in store.

CORN—Sales to-day are:—30,000 bu good Canal at 46c afloat; 4,500 bu common do at 43½c afloat; 12,000 bu Hot, warm and dry at 45c f. o. b.; 12,000 bu do at 45c f. o. b.; 4,500 bu warm do at 45c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do at 44½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu hot at 44c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu No. 1 at 46c in store; 2,000 bu do at 45½c in store; 750 bu do at 44½c in store; 18,000 bu do at 43½c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu do in bulk at 45c in store; 1,200 bu Rejected at 37c in store.

OATS—Sales to-day are:—2,500 bu at 30c in store; 7,500 bu at 29½c in store; 300 bu do at 31c in store; 1,400 bu Rejected at 27c in store.

RYE—300 bu No. 1 at 53c in store.

BARLEY—In good request at 32@33c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 30c.

ALCOHOL—Steady for the 9 cars.

MESS PORK—$13 for city packed; $14@14.50 for country.

HAMS—9½ bbls sold at $11.25.

CUT MEATS—5½ casks country Shoulders at 5c; 15 casks do at 5½c.

LARD—Dull at 9½@9½c.

TALLOW—Dull at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Green Meadow, 12c; Dry Plain, 14½c.

WOOL—In good demand, and 1,000 lbs Full Blood, sold at 36c; 2,000 lbs 9/8 blood at 32c.

BUTTER—Good state, 10@12½c; Inferior, 9@9c.

HIDES—Really Prime, 7c.

POTATOES—Dull at 30@35c.

CHICKENS—Scarce, 10@15c.

SUGARS—Raw, 6@8c; Clarified, 9@11c.

MOLASSES—Refined, 28@32c; N. Y. Syrups, 42@45c.

COFFEE—Rio, 11@12½c; Mocha, 20@21c.

Montreal Board of Brokers' Circular.

BOARD ROOM EXCHANGE, Montreal, July 10, 1858.

Flour—Has been but little sold this week. A parcel of fresh ground Pollard from Upper Canada sold at $4.70; Inspected for Exports is now limited; good fresh ground Canadian Superfine is scarce, and brings $4.60@4.65; Fine, $4.50@4.55; Middlings, $4.25@4.30; Pollard, $4.00@4.05; Extra and Superfine for country use, $4.75@5.00.

Wheat—We reduce our quotations for both sorts; they are nominal at the rates in our tables.

Provisions—Are in good demand, and advancements during the week.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE FOR WEEK.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Pease.	Oats.	Barley.	Cattle.	Hogs.	No.
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
July 10, 1858	10,000	21,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
July 3, 1858	10,000	21,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
June 26, 1858	10,000	21,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
June 19, 1858	10,000	21,000	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS FOR WEEK.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Pease.	Oats.	Barley.	Cattle.	Hogs.	No.
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
To Portland, Flour per bbl.									
To Quebec, per cross trees									
To Quebec,